An ALMANACK for an AGE

For finding the Day of the Month. Dominicall Letter. Prime. and Epact with other usefull Remarques

By John Seller
Hydrographer to the King.

Anno Dom	Domin Letter	Golden Numb	Epact	Suns Cicle
1685	D	14	4	14
1686	C	15	15	15
1687	B	16	26	16
1688	AG	17	7	17
1689	F	18	18	18
1690	E	19	29	19
1691	D	1	11	20
1692	CB	2	22	21
1693	A	3	3	22
1694	G	4	14	23
1695	F	5	25	24
1696	ED	6	6	25
1697	C	7	17	26
1698	B	8	28	27
1699	A	9	9	28
1700	GF	10	20	1
1701	E	11	1	2
1702	D	12	12	3
1703	C	13	23	4
1704	BA	14	4	5
1705	G	15	15	6
1706	F	16	26	7
1707	E	17	7	8
1708	DC	18	18	9
1709	B	19	29	10
1710	A	1	11	11
1711	G	2	22	12
1712	FE	3	3	13
1713	D	4	14	14
1714	C	5	25	15

The use of ye XXX year Almanack

To find ye Dominicall Letter for ye year Required by ye Anexed table xth will be the Sunday Letter for that year And when it is Leap year then there are two Dominicall Letters, The first of which serves from ye beginin of ye year to St. Mathias day which is ye 25th of February & ye other all ye year after.

To find ye day of ye Month First find the Dominicall Letter for the year Required which will be ye Sunday Letter for all that year.

Example

In the year 1689. the Dominicall Letter is F. I would know what Day of ye Month the first Tuesday in May is Therfore turne to May, and you will find Sunday to be the 5th day and the first Tuesday to be the 7th day.

JANUARY XXXI					FEBRUARY XXVIII				
W. da	D. Le	Remarkable dayes	Suns place		W. da	D. Le	Remarkable dayes	Suns place	
			D	M				D	M
1	A	New years d	21	42	1	D		23	15
2	B		22	46	2	E	Purif Mary	24	16
3	C		23	47	3	F		25	17
4	D		24	48	4	G		26	18
5	E		25	50	5	A		27	18
6	F	Epiphany	26	51	6	B		28	18
7	G		27	52	7	C		29	19
8	A		28	53	8	D		♓	19
9	B		29	54	9	E		1	19
10	C		≈	55	10	F		2	20
11	D		1	57	11	G		3	20
12	E		2	58	12	A	Term ends	4	20
13	F	Hillary	3	59	13	B		5	21
14	G		5	0	14	C	Valentine	6	21
15	A		6	1	15	D		7	21
16	B		7	2	16	E		8	21
17	C		8	3	17	F		9	21
18	D		9	4	18	G		10	22
19	E		10	5	19	A		11	22
20	F		11	6	20	B		12	22
21	G		12	7	21	C		13	22
22	A	Vincent	13	8	22	D		14	22
23	B	Term beg	14	9	23	E		15	22
24	C		15	9	24	F	Math Apost	16	22
25	D	Conver Paul	16	10	25	G		17	21
26	E		17	11	26	A		18	21
27	F		18	12	27	B		19	21
28	G		19	13	28	C		20	21
29	A		20	13					
30	B	K. Charles M.	21	14					
31	C		22	15					

Note every leap year Feb: hath 29 dayes

MARCH XXXI					APRIL XXX				
W. da	D. Le	Remarkable dayes	Suns place		W. da	D. Le	Remarkable dayes	Suns place	
			D	M				D	M
1	D	David	21	21	1	G		21	54
2	E	Chad	22	20	2	A		22	53
3	F		23	20	3	B		23	51
4	G		24	19	4	C		24	50
5	A		25	19	5	D		25	48
6	B		26	18	6	E		26	47
7	C		27	18	7	F		27	45
8	D		28	18	8	G		28	42
9	E		29	17	9	A		29	42
10	F		♈	16	10	B		♉	40
11	G		1	16	11	C		1	38
12	A		2	15	12	D		2	37
13	B		3	14	13	E		3	35
14	C		4	14	14	F		4	33
15	D		5	13	15	G		5	31
16	E		6	12	16	A		6	29
17	F		7	11	17	B		7	27
18	G		8	10	18	C		8	25
19	A		9	9	19	D		9	23
20	B		10	8	20	E		10	21
21	C		11	7	21	F		11	19
22	D		12	6	22	G		12	17
23	E		13	5	23	A	S. George	13	15
24	F		14	4	24	B		14	13
25	G	Annun. M.	15	3	25	C	Mark Eva	15	11
26	A		16	2	26	D		16	9
27	B		17	1	27	E		17	7
28	C		18	0	28	F		18	5
29	D		18	8	29	G		16	4
30	E		19	7	30	A		20	0
31	F		20	5					

MAY XXXI				
W. da	D. Le	Remarkable dayes	Suns place D	M
1	B	Phill: & Jacob	20	58
2	C		21	56
3	D	Plague in Lō:	22	53
4	E		23	51
5	F		24	48
6	G		25	46
7	A		26	44
8	B		27	41
9	C		28	39
10	D		29	36
11	E		II	34
12	F		1	31
13	G		2	29
14	A		3	26
15	B		4	21
16	C		5	21
17	D		6	18
18	E		7	16
19	F		8	12
20	G		9	10
21	A		10	8
22	B		11	5
23	C		12	2
24	D		13	0
25	E		13	57
26	F		14	54
27	G		15	51
28	A		16	49
29	B	K. Char. 2. N.	17	46
30	C		18	43
31	D		19	40

IUNE XXX				
W. da	D. Le	Remarkable dayes	Suns place D	M
1	E		20	37
2	F		21	34
3	G		22	32
4	A		23	29
5	B		24	26
6	C		25	23
7	D		26	20
8	E		27	17
9	F		28	15
10	G		29	12
11	A	S[t] Barnab:	69	0
12	B		1	6
13	C		2	3
14	D		3	0
15	E		4	57
16	F		5	55
17	G		6	51
18	A		7	48
19	B		8	46
20	C		9	43
21	D		10	40
22	E		11	37
23	F		12	34
24	G	S[t] John Bap.	13	31
25	A		13	28
26	B		14	25
27	C		15	22
28	D		16	20
29	E	S. Peter Apo	17	17
30	F	Com: Paul	18	14

IULY XXXI					AUGUST XXXI				
W da	D Le	Remarkable dayes	Suns place		W. da	D. Le	Remarkable dayes	Suns place	
			D	M				D	M
1	G		19	11	1	C	Lammas	18	48
2	A		20	8	2	D	Steph: Mart	19	46
3	B		21	5	3	E		20	41
4	C		22	2	4	F		21	41
5	D		23	0	5	G		22	39
6	E		23	57	6	A		23	37
7	F		24	54	7	B		24	36
8	G		25	51	8	C		25	32
9	A		26	48	9	D		26	30
10	B		27	46	10	E		27	28
11	C		28	43	11	F		28	26
12	D		29	40	12	G		29	24
13	E		♌	37	13	A		♍	22
14	F		1	35	14	B		1	19
15	G	S. Swethins	2	32	15	C		2	17
16	A		3	30	16	D		3	15
17	B		4	27	17	E		4	13
18	C		5	24	18	F		5	11
19	D	Dogg *dayes b*	6	21	19	G		6	9
20	E		7	19	20	A		7	8
21	F		8	16	21	B		8	6
22	G		9	13	22	C		9	4
23	A		10	11	23	D		10	2
24	B		11	8	24	E	Barth: Apo.	11	0
25	C	St James Ap	12	0	25	F		11	58
26	D		13	3	26	G		12	57
27	E		14	1	27	A	Dogg *day C.*	13	55
28	F		14	8	28	B		14	53
29	G		15	6	29	C		15	52
30	A		16	3	30	D		16	50
31	B		17	1	31	E		17	49

SEPTEMBER XXX					OCTOBER XXXI				
W da	D Le	Remarkable dayes	Suns place		W da	D Le	Remarkable dayes	Suns place	
			D	M				D	M
1	F		18	47	1	A		18	18
2	G	London *burnt* 1666	19	46	2	B		19	17
3	A		20	44	3	C		20	17
4	B		21	43	4	D		21	16
5	C		22	41	5	E		22	16
6	D		23	40	6	F		23	16
7	E		24	39	7	G		24	16
8	F	Sturb: *faire*	25	37	8	A		25	15
9	G		26	36	9	B		26	15
10	A		27	35	10	C		27	15
11	B		28	34	11	D		28	15
12	C		29	33	12	E		29	15
13	D		♎	31	13	F		♏	15
14	E	Holy Crosſ	1	30	14	G		1	15
15	F		2	29	15	A		2	15
16	G		3	28	16	B		3	15
17	A		4	27	17	C		4	15
18	B		5	26	18	D	Luke Evan	5	15
19	C		6	25	19	E		6	15
20	D		7	25	20	F		7	16
21	E	Math: Apo:	8	24	21	G		8	16
22	F		9	23	22	A		9	16
23	G		10	22	23	B	Terme beg:	10	16
24	A		12	22	24	C		11	17
25	B		13	21	25	D		12	17
26	C		13	20	26	E		13	18
27	D		14	20	27	F		14	18
28	E		15	19	28	G	Simon & Ju:	15	19
29	F	S Michael	16	19	29	A		16	19
30	G		17	18	30	B		17	19
					31	C		18	20

NOVEMBER XXX					DECEMBER XXXI				
Wda	DLe	Remarkable dayes	Suns place		Wda	DLe	Remarkable dayes	Suns place	
			D	M				D	M
1	D	All Saints	19	21	1	F		19	09
2	E	All Souls	20	21	2	G		20	5
3	F		21	22	3	A		21	
4	G		22	23	4	B		22	53
5	A	Papists Con:	23	23	5	C		23	54
6	B		24	24	6	D		24	56
7	C		25	25	7	E		25	57
8	D		26	26	8	F	Concep: M:	26	58
9	E		27	26	9	G		28	0
10	F		28	27	10	A		29	1
11	G		29	28	11	B	Shortest d.	VS	2
12	A		✓	29	12	C		1	3
13	B		1	30	13	D		2	5
14	C		2	31	14	E		3	6
15	D		3	32	15	F		4	7
16	E		4	33	16	G		5	9
17	F		5	34	17	A		6	10
18	G		6	35	18	B		7	11
19	A		7	36	19	C		8	13
20	B		8	37	20	D		9	14
21	C		9	38	21	E	Tho: Apo:	10	15
22	D		10	39	22	F		11	17
23	E		11	40	23	G		12	18
24	F		12	41	24	A		13	19
25	G		13	42	25	B	Christ: Nat	14	21
26	A		14	43	26	C	Stephen	15	22
27	B		15	45	27	D	John Evang	16	23
28	C	Terme end	16	46	28	E	Innocents	17	25
29	D		17	47	29	F		18	26
30	E	Andrew Ap	18	48	30	G		19	27
					31	A		20	28

The Riseing and Setting of *and* Nights *all over* England

JANUARY

Days	☉ R	☉ S	L D	L N
	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	08:08	03:52	07:42	16:16
6	08:04	03:56	07:52	16:08
11	07:55	04:05	08:10	15:50
16	07:48	04:12	08:24	15:36
21	07:39	04:21	08:42	15:18
26	07:30	04:30	09:00	15:00

FEBRUARY

☉ R	☉ S	L D	L N
H M	H M	H M	H M
07:19	04:41	09:22	14:38
07:09	04:51	09:42	14:18
06:59	05:01	10:02	13:58
06:48	05:12	10:24	13:36
06:38	05:22	10:44	13:16
06:28	05:32	11:04	12:56

MAY

Days	☉ R	☉ S	L D	L N
	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	04:19	07:41	15:24	08:36
6	04:11	07:49	15:38	08:22
11	04:04	07:56	15:52	08:08
16	03:58	08:02	16:04	07:56
21	03:52	08:08	16:16	07:44
26	03:47	08:13	16:26	07:34

IUNE

☉ R	☉ S	L D	L N
H M	H M	H M	H M
03:42	08:18	16:36	07:24
03:41	08:19	16:38	07:22
03:41	08:19	16:38	07:22
03:41	08:19	16:38	07:22
03:42	08:18	16:36	07:24
03:46	08:14	16:28	07:32

the Sun, *the Length of* Days *to every 5th Day of the Month.*

Days	MARCH ☉ R H M	MARCH ☉ S H M	MARCH L D H M	MARCH L N H M	APRIL ☉ R H M	APRIL ☉ S H M	APRIL L D H M	APRIL L N H M
1	06:20	05:40	11:20	12:40	05:16	06:44	13:28	10:32
6	06:08	05:52	11:42	12:16	05:06	06:54	13:48	10:12
11	05:58	06:02	12:04	11:56	04:57	07:03	14:06	09:54
16	05:48	06:12	12:24	11:36	04:47	07:13	14:26	09:34
21	05:38	06:22	12:44	11:16	04:38	07:22	14:44	09:16
26	05:28	06:32	13:04	10:56	04:28	07:32	15:04	08:56

Days	IULY ☉ R H M	IULY ☉ S H M	IULY L D H M	IULY L N H M	AUGUST ☉ R H M	AUGUST ☉ S H M	AUGUST L D H M	AUGUST L N H M
1	03:51	08:09	16:18	07:42	04:35	07:25	14:52	09:10
6	03:56	08:04	16:08	07:52	04:43	07:17	14:34	09:26
11	04:02	07:58	15:56	08:04	04:52	07:08	14:16	09:44
16	04:08	07:52	15:44	08:16	05:02	06:58	13:56	10:04
21	04:15	07:45	15:30	08:30	05:12	06:48	13:36	10:24
26	04:23	07:37	15:14	08:46	05:22	06:38	13:16	10:44

Rif: & Sett: of the Sun. the Length of Day & Nights all over England.

SEPTEMBER								OCTOBER							
Days	☉ R		☉ S		L D		L N	☉ R		☉ S		L D		L N	
	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
1	05:	35	06:	25	12:	50	11:	10	06:	38	05:	22	10:	44	13:	16
6	05:	45	06:	15	12:	30	11:	30	06:	48	05:	12	10:	24	13:	36
11	05:	53	06:	07	12:	14	11:	46	06:	58	05:	02	10:	04	13:	56
16	06:	06	05:	54	11:	48	12:	12	07:	08	04:	52	09:	44	14:	16
21	06:	17	05:	43	11:	26	12:	34	07:	18	04:	42	09:	24	14:	36
26	06:	27	05:	33	11:	06	12:	54	07:	27	04:	33	09:	06	14:	54

NOVEMBER								DECEMBER							
Days	☉ R		☉ S		L D		L N	☉ R		☉ S		L D		L N	
	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
1	07:	38	04:	22	8:	44	15:	16	08:	16	03:	44	07:	28	16:	32
6	07:	46	04:	14	08:	28	15:	32	08:	18	03:	42	07:	24	16:	36
11	07:	54	04:	06	08:	12	15:	48	08:	19	03:	41	07:	22	16:	38
16	08:	01	03:	59	07:	58	16:	02	08:	18	03:	42	07:	24	16:	36
21	08:	08	03:	52	07:	44	16:	16	08:	16	03:	44	07:	28	16:	32
26	08:	12	03:	48	07:	36	16:	24	08:	13	03:	47	07:	34	16:	26

Kings of England before the Conqueſt	An. Mu.
Brute	1830
Memprick	1894
Bladud	3100
Dunwallo	3522
Belinus	3562
Lud	3801
Caſibellaue	3895
	An. Ch.
Arviragus	45
Lucius	180
Conſtantine	310
Conſtantine	340
Vortiger	448
Aurelius	482
Arthur	517
Egbert	800
Ethelwolf	837
Alfred	872
Canutus	1018
Edw *Confeſs*	1042
Harold	1066

Kings of England ſince the Conqueſt	
THE NORMAN LINE	
William the Conq^{r}	1066
William Rufus	1087
Henry I	1100
Stephen	1135
SAXON LINE RESTORED	
Henry II	1145
Richard I	1189
Iohn	1199
Henry III	1216
Edward I	1273
Edward II	1307
Edward III	1316
Richard II	1377
LINE OF LANCASTER	
Henry IIII	1399
Henry V	1412
Henry VI	1422
LINE OF YORKE	
Edward IV	1460
Edward V	1483
Richard III	1483
Union of the two Families	
Henry VII	1485
Henry VIII	1509
Edward VI	1547
Queen Mary	1553
Queen Elizabeth	1558
Union of the two Kingdomes	
Iames I	1603
Charles I	1625
Charles II	1648
Iames II	1685

A Table of the New Moons

Mon	1686	1687	1688	1689	1690	1691	1692	1693	1694	1695	1696	1697	1698	1699	1700
Ian	14	3	22	11	1 30	18	7	26	15	4	23	12	1 31	20	9
Feb	13	2	21	10	1	17	6	25	14	3	22	11	0	19	8
Mar	14	3	22	11	1 30	18	7	26	15	4	23	12	1 31	20	9
Apr	13	2	21	10	1	17	6	25	14	3	22	11	1 30	19	8
May	12	1 30	20	9	28	16	5	24	13	2	21	10	29	18	7
Jun	11	30	19	8	27	15	4	23	12	1	20	9	28	17	6
Jul	10	29	18	7	26	14	3	22	11	30	19	8	27	16	5
Aug	9	28	17	6	25	13	2	21	10	29	18	7	26	15	4
Sep	7	26	15	4	23	11	1 30	19	8	27	16	5	24	13	2
Oct	7	26	15	4	23	11	1 30	19	8	27	16	5	24	13	2
Nov	5	24	13	2	21	9	28	17	6	25	14	3	22	11	1 30
Dec	5	24	13	2	21	9	28	17	6	25	14	3	22	11	1 30

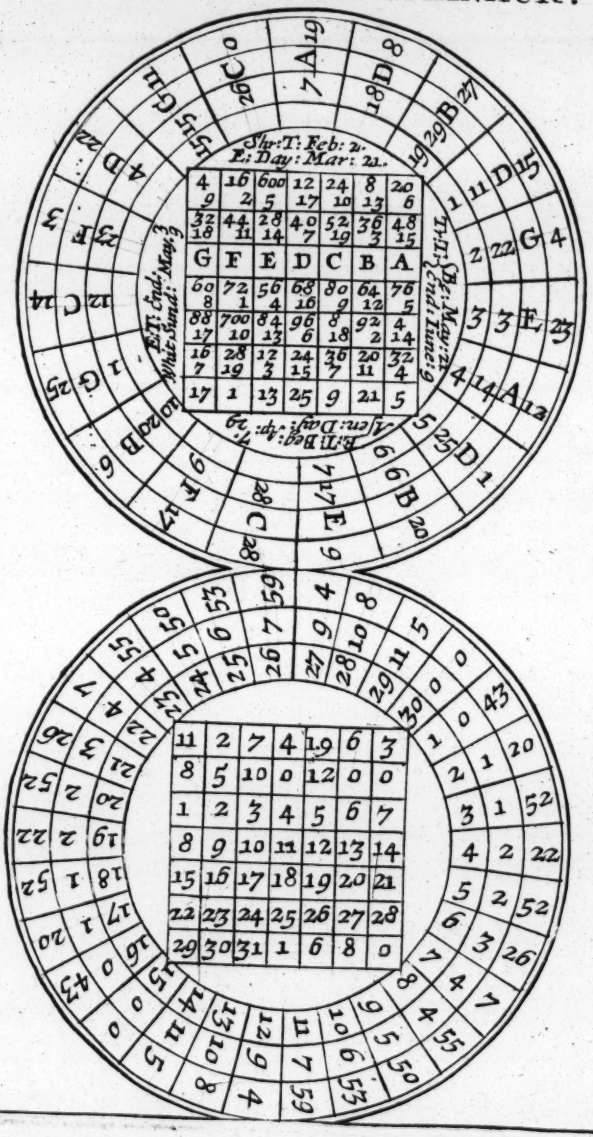
for XXX years *from* y^{e} *year* 1686.

Mon	1701	1702	1703	1704	1705	1706	1707	1708	1709	1710	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715
Ian	28	17	6	25	14	3	22	11	30	18	7	26	15	4	23
Feb	27	16	5	24	13	2	21	10	29	17	6	25	14	3	22
Mar	28	17	6	25	14	3	22	11	1/30	18	7	26	15	4	23
Apr	27	16	5	24	13	2	21	10	29	17	6	25	14	3	22
May	26	15	4	23	12	1/30	20	9	28	16	5	24	13	2	21
Jun	25	14	3	22	11	30	19	8	27	15	4	23	12	1	19
Jul	24	13	2	21	10	29	18	7	26	14	3	22	11	30	19
Aug	23	12	1	20	9	28	17	6	25	13	2	21	10	29	18
Sep	21	10	29	18	7	26	15	4	23	11	30	19	8	27	16
Oct	21	10	29	18	7	26	15	4	23	11	30	19	8	27	16
Nov	19	8	27	16	5	24	13	2	21	9	28	17	6	25	14
Dec	19	8	27	16	5	24	13	2	21	9	28	17	6	25	14

A Tide Table (by knowing the Moons age) to finde the time of high-water at those Places following.

Moons Age	Quinborough – Portsmouth – S. Hampton –	Rochester – Malden – Aberdeen –	Gravesend Downes Silly ½ Tyde	Dundee Lisbona S. Luca's	London Tinmouth Whitbay	Barwick Flambrough Bridlington –	Scarborough – Cork haven – Dungarvan –	Newcastle – Humber – Dartmouth –
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1 16	12.48	01.33	02.18	03 03	03.48	04.33	05 18	06.03
2 . 17	01.36	02.21	03.06	03 51	04.36	05.21	06 06	06.51
3 . 18	02.24	03.09	03.54	04 39	05.24	06.09	06.54	07.39
4 . 19	03.12	03.57	04.42	05 27	06.12	06.57	07.42	08.27
5 . 20	04.00	04.45	05.30	06.15	07.00	07.45	08.30	09.15
6 . 21	04.48	05.33	06.18	07.03	07.48	08.33	09.18	10.03
7 . 22	05.36	06.21	07.06	07.51	08.36	09.21	10.06	10.51
8 . 23	06.24	07.09	07.54	08.39	09.24	10.09	10.54	11.39
9 . 24	07.12	07.57	08.42	09.27	10.12	10.57	11.42	12.27
10 . 25	08.00	08.45	09.30	10.15	11.00	11.45	12.30	01.15
11 . 26	08.48	09.33	10.18	11.03	11.48	12.33	01.18	02.03
12 . 27	05.36	10.21	11.06	11.51	12.36	01.21	02.06	02.51
13 . 28	10.24	11.09	11.54	12.39	01.24	02.09	02.54	03.30
14 . 29	11.12	11.57	12.42	01.27	02.12	02.57	03.42	04.27
15 . 30	12.00	12.45	01.30	02.15	03.00	03.45	04.30	05.15

A Perpetuall Almanack.



THE
Deſcription and Uſe
Of a Perpetual
ALMANACK
IN
Two RUNDLES,

Shewing the day of the Month, Dominical Letter, Prime, Epact, Golden Number, Cycle of the Sun, the beginning and ending of the Terms and Moveable Feaſts for ever.

CHAP. I.

Deſcribing the Upper Rundle, with its Uſe.

IN the *Upper Rundle* are contained ſeveral Squares, in which are inſcribed 140 Years backward and forward, with their *Dominical Letters*, *Primes*,

and *Cycles* of the *Sun* : The expired Years are over the *Dominical Letters*, and thoſe unexpired are under them. *Note*, That the *Leap Years* are only expreſs'd, the intermediate Years being found by a forward procedure, and herein one *Example* ſhall ſerve for all.

The Year of our Lord 1686 *with its Prime, Dominical Letter and Cycle of the Sun is demanded.*

Firſt, Seek amongſt the *Leap Years* for the laſt *Leap Year* to the Year required, which is 1684, the *Dominical Letter* whereof is E, then proceeding forward for two Years from 84, calling D 85, and C 86, which is *Dominical Letter* for that Year, which *Letter* alſo ſerves for *Thurſday* for that Year, reckoning G for *Sunday*, F for *Monday*, E for *Tueſday*, D for *Wedneſday*, C for *Thurſday*, *B* for *Friday*, and A for *Saturday*, for the whole Year.

So you have found not only the *Dominical Letter* but alſo *Thurſday* ſerving for the Uſe of the *Almanack* in the *Lower Rundle*.

Secondly, For the Prime you will find under the Year 84 is 13, being the Prime (or *Golden Number*) for that Year.

Now if you add for every Year one from the Year 84, being in our *Example* two Years you will find it to be 15, the *Prime* for 86.

And in the Lower Squares the *Cycles* of the *Sun* are found, for the Year 84, you will find 13, then by adding one to each Year after (as in the *Primes*) you will find the *Cycle* of the *Sun* to be 15 alſo for the Year 86.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, Obſerve that the *Leap Year* hath two *Dominical Letters*, that which is directly over the *Leap Year*, which is E, ſerves from St. *Matthias* day to the end of the Year; and that on the left hand which is F, ſerves but from *New Years Day* to the ſaid St. *Matthias*, which is then on the 25th of *February*.

Fourthly, There is included (between the Squares and the Inner Circle) the beginning and ending of the *Terms* and *Moveable Feaſts* of the Year, which are thus diſcovered.

The innermoſt Circle contains the *Primes*, againſt which in the next Circle, you have the *Epact* anſwering to each *Prime* for the Year required; as for *Example*, in the inner Circle you find the *Prime* (before found) which is 15, and right againſt it in the next Circle is 15 the *Epact* for the Year 1686.

Fifthly, In the third Circle are certain Letters anſwering the *Epact*.

Which you muſt thus uſe.

See how far diſtant (forward) the ſaid *Letter* is from the *Dominical Letter* of the Year required. As for *Example*, In the Year 1686, the *Dominical Letter* being C, you find its *Prime* as aforeſaid 15, againſt which is 15 for the *Epact*, and the Letter G againſt that; then account forward the diſtance of this Letter G from C the *Dominical Letter*, ſaying B one, A two, G three, which added to 11 (the number againſt the Letter G in the laſt Concentrick Circle) makes 14, which is to be added to the number affixed to the *Terms* and *Feſtivals*, which for diſtinction ſake we will call *Numerus Myſticus*.

As in the preceding *Example*, adding it to the 2 of *February*; make 16 the day in *February* that *Shrove Tuesday* falls on; and the same 14 being added to the 21th of *March*, makes 35, out of which take the 31 days of *March*, it shews *Easter Day* to fall on the 4th of *April* that Year; and also the 14 being added to 21, the beginning of *Trinity Term*, gives you 35, out of which take 30, the days in *May* and the remainder is 5, which shews that *Trinity Term* begins the 5 of *June* that Year, and the same 14 being added to the 9th of *June* makes 23 the ending of *Trinity Term*.

The same 14 being added to *April* the 7th (the Number for *Easter Term*) gives 21 the beginning of *Easter Term* in *April*.

And being added to 3, makes 17 the ending of the said *Term* in *May*.

And for *Ascension Day* add 14 to the 29th day of *April*, makes 43, from which subtract 30 (the days in *April*) there remains 13, which shews that *Ascension Day* falls o the 13th of *June*, and 14 being added to the 9th of *May*, makes 23, which shews that the 23 of *May* is *Whitsunday*.

So you see that all the *Moveable Feasts* and *Terms* are found out fo that Year, and by the same Rule may be found for any other Year for ever.

But here Note, That in *Leap Years* count forwards to the first of the two Letters, and add that to the *Numerus Mysticus*, which is the number in the outer *Concentick Circle*, aforesaid.

As for *Example*, in the Year 1688, which is *Leap Year*, and the *Dominical Letters* A G, the Prime for that Year you will find to be 17, which number seek in the inner Circle, and right against that in the

next

next Circle is 7 the *Epact* for that Year, and in the third Circle is the Letter A, and in the outer Circle the (*Numerus Myſticus*) which you will find to be 19, then count the Letters from G to A as before, and which is 6, which being added to the *Numerus Myſticus* is 25, which being added to the fore-going Numbers, will ſhew you *Shrove Tueſday*, *Eſter Day*, and the beginning and ending of the Terms as before.

CHAP. II.

Deſcribing the Lower Rundle, *with its Uſe.*

Firſt, WIthin the *Concentick Circles* is projected an *Everlaſting Almanack.*

The two upper Lines contains the 12 Months, beginning at *March*, calling *March* 1, *April* 2, *May* 3, &c.

Which you may thus uſe:

Having got the *Dominical Letter* (by the Operation of the *Upper Rundle*) and ſee what day of the Week ſerves for the whole Year, Then ſeek out the Month in the two upper Lines, and in that *Column* directly under the Month you have all the days of that Month, which are of the ſame Names with that day that ſerves for the Year required, *viz.* *Thurſday*

Example.

In the Year 1686 the *Dominical Letter C* ſerves for *Thurſday*, and therefore all the days under *May*, or the Third Month, *viz.* 7, 14, 28, are *Thurſdays*, by conſequence 8 is *Friday*, 9 is *Saturday*, and ſo on.

Secondly, Without the Square are three *Concentrick Circles*, the innermoſt of them ſhews the days of the *Moons Age*, the ſecond, the Hours of the *Moons Southing*, and the outermoſt ſhews the minutes of the *Moons Southing*, which are thus to be uſed (the *Moons Age* being firſt known) which you may know at any time by the following Rule.

To the number of Months from *March* (incluſive) add the day of the Month, and the Epact of that Year, the ſum if under 30 is the Age of the *Moon*, but if it exceed 30, ſubſtract 30, and the Remainder will be the Age, only obſerve that if the Month have leſs than 31 days, you muſt ſubſtract but 29; having got the Age, you ſhall find in the ſecond and third *Circles* (anſwering to the *Moons Age*) the Hour and Minutes of its Southing, to which add 3 for *London Bridge* or the Hour of any other *Port* or *Haven* appropiated to that *Port* or *Haven*, and you will have the time of High Water for that place,

Example.

Example.

Suppoſe it were required to find the Moons Age the 10*th day of* May 1686.

Set down the Number of the Month from *March* (which including *March* is) ——— 3
The day of the Month ——— 10
To which add the Epact of that Year ——— 15

The Sum is the days of the Moons Age ——— 28

To find the time of High Water at London Bridge.

Seek 28 in the inner Circle (of the *Lower Rundle*) and right againſt it in the two *Outer Circles*, ſhews that the Moon comes to South at 10 a Clock and 8 Minutes paſt, to which if you add 3, it makes 13 Hours and 8 Minutes, from which if you take 12, the Remainer is 1 of the Clock, and 8 Minutes paſt, the time of High Water for that day at *London Bridge*.

But if you would know the time of High Water at any other place, you muſt add the time of Flowing to the Moons Southing, and that will be the time of High Water at that place.

Example, At *Lime* in *Dorceſterſhire*, you muſt add ſix hours 45 min. which muſt be added to 10 the Moons Southing, that makes 16, 45 minutes, from which you muſt take 12, and there remains 4 a Clock and 45 minutes the time of High-Water at *Lime*, when the Moon is 28 days old.

THE
Deſcription and Uſe
OF AN
ALMANACK
THAT

Shews the day of the Month, the Suns place, its Riſing and Setting, the Length of the Days and Nights in each Month.

THE *Almanack* conſiſts of an upper Face and Two Rundles behind.

On the upper Face of the *Almanack* are the Days of the Week, which ſhews through a hole the Riſing and Setting of the Sun, and the Length of the Days and Nights, and the Sign the Sun is in.

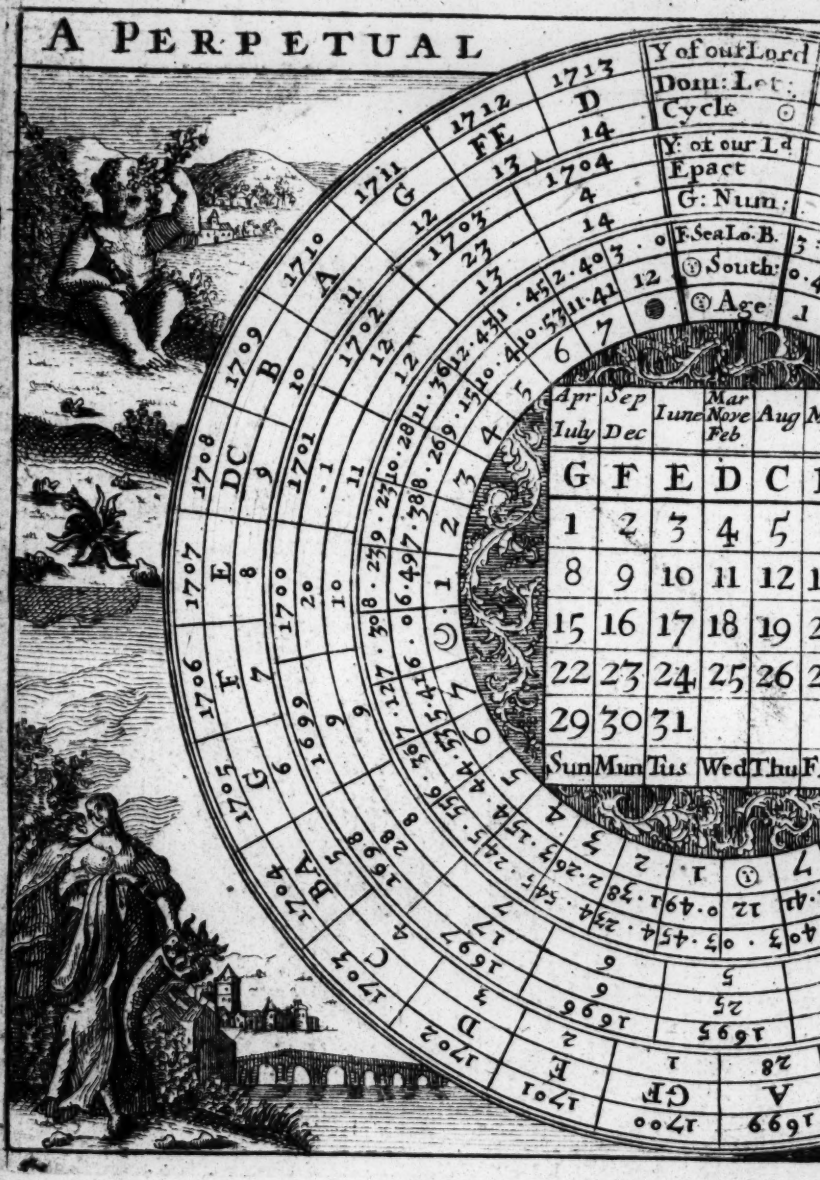
And on the *Rundles* behind (appearing through the holes) you may ſee the Day of the Month, and the other things before recited.

The uppermoſt of which *Rundles* after it is once ſet muſt be removed every Week, and it will ſhew you the day of the Month through the uppermoſt hole, and the reſt will appear through the other holes, as you may ſee expreſt in words over each reſpective hole.

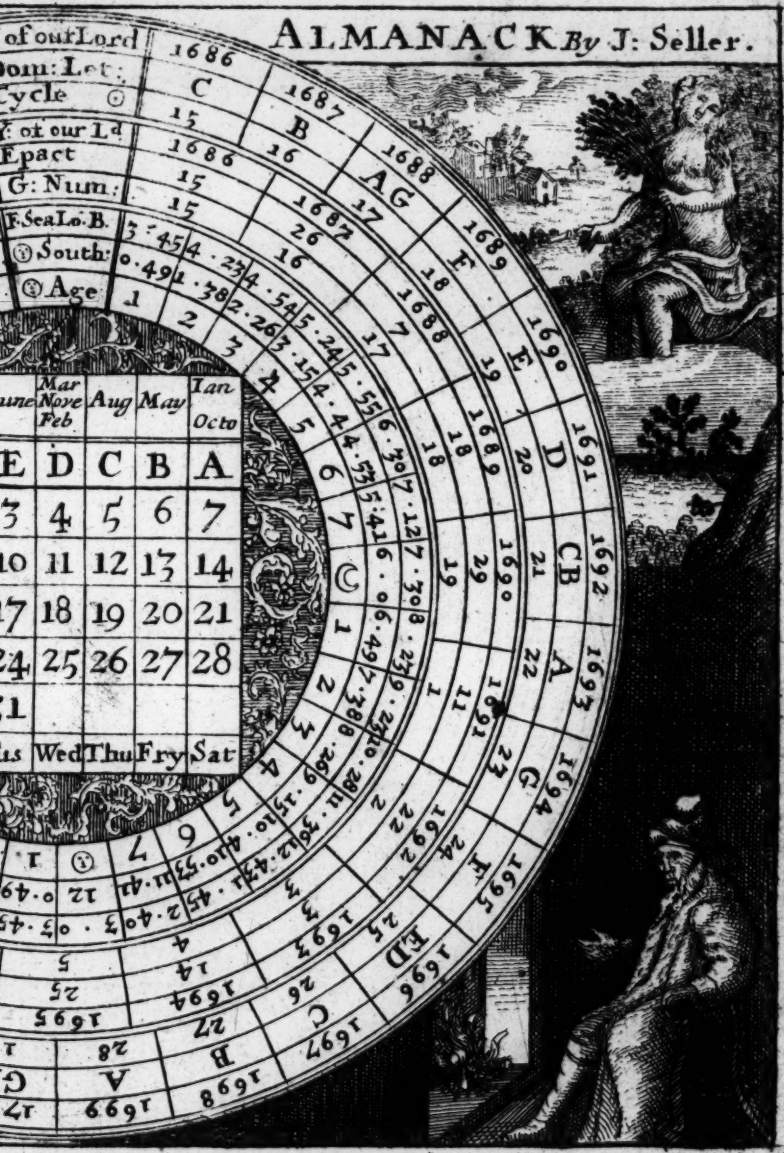
THE

☿ ♃ ♂ ♀ ☽
Sunday 23
Munday 24
Teusday 25
Wedensday 26
Thursday 27
Fry day 28
Saturday 29
Month
Nights Length
Sett
Rise
Days Length
Signe

A PERPETUAL


Y of our Lord
Dom: Let:
Cycle ☉
Y: of our Ld
Epact
G: Num:
F. Sea Lo. B.
☽ South:
☽ Age
Apr July
Sep Dec
June
Mar Nove Feb
Aug
G F E D C
Sun Mun Tus Wed Thu
1713 D 14
1712 FE 13
1711 G 12
1710 A 11
1709 B 10
1708 DC 9
1707 E 8
1706 F 7
1705 G 6
1704 A 5
1703 23 13
1702 12
1701 1
1700 20 10
1699 9
1698 28 8
1697 17 7
1696 6
1695 25 5
1694 4
1703 4 14
3 · 0
12
7
2 · 40
11 · 42
1 · 45
10 · 53
1 · 43
12 · 31
10 · 41
1 · 36
9 · 15
8 · 26
7 · 38
6 · 49
6 · 0
5 · 47
5 · 35
4 · 44
4 · 55
3 · 45
3 · 26
2 · 54
2 · 38
1 · 49
1 · 27
0 · 49
0 · 37
0 · 45
4 · 23
4 · 12
4 · 0
1 2 3 4 5
8 9 10 11 12
15 16 17 18 19
22 23 24 25 26
29 30 31
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28

ALMANACK *By* J: Seller.



A Table for the ready finding of the Prime or Golden Number for ever

Pr. for the first 100 years							
2	1	20	39	58	77	96	
3	2	21	40	59	78	97	
4	3	22	41	60	79	08	
5	4	27	42	61	80	99	
6	5	24	43	62	81		
7	6	25	44	63	82		
8	7	26	45	64	83		
9	8	27	46	65	84		
10	9	28	47	66	85		
11	10	29	48	67	86		
12	11	30	49	68	87		
13	12	31	50	69	88		
14	13	32	51	70	89		
15	14	33	52	71	90		
16	15	34	53	72	91		
17	16	35	54	73	92		
18	17	36	55	74	93		
19	18	37	56	75	94		
1	19	38	57	76	95		

100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
6	11	16	2	7	12	17	3	8
2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800
7	12	17	3	8	13	18	4	9
8	13	18	4	9	14	19	5	10
9	14	19	5	10	15	1	6	11
10	15	1	6	11	16	2	7	12
11	16	2	7	12	17	3	8	13
12	17	3	8	13	18	4	9	14
13	18	4	9	14	19	5	10	15
14	19	5	10	15	1	6	11	16
15	1	6	11	16	2	7	12	17
16	2	7	12	17	3	8	13	18
17	3	8	13	18	4	9	14	19
18	4	9	14	19	5	10	15	1
19	5	10	15	1	6	11	16	2
1	6	11	16	2	7	12	17	3
2	7	12	17	3	8	13	18	4
3	8	13	18	4	9	14	19	5
4	9	14	19	5	10	15	1	6
5	10	15	1	6	11	16	2	7
6	11	16	2	7	12	17	3	8

The Table of Primes Continued.

1	20	39	58	77	96
2	21	40	59	78	97
3	22	41	60	79	98
4	23	42	61	80	99
5	24	43	62	81	
6	25	44	63	82	
7	26	45	64	83	
8	27	46	65	84	
9	28	47	66	85	
10	29	48	67	86	
11	30	49	68	87	
12	31	50	69	88	
13	32	51	70	89	
14	33	52	71	90	
15	34	53	72	91	
16	35	54	73	92	
17	36	55	74	93	
18	37	56	75	94	
19	38	57	76	95	

1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900
13	18	4	9	14	19	5	10	15	1
2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800	2900
14	19	5	10	15	1	6	11	16	2
15	1	6	11	16	2	7	12	17	3
16	2	7	12	17	3	8	13	18	4
17	3	8	13	18	4	9	14	19	5
18	4	9	14	19	5	10	15	1	6
19	5	10	15	1	6	11	16	2	7
1	6	11	16	2	7	12	17	3	8
2	7	12	17	3	8	13	18	4	9
3	8	13	18	4	9	14	19	5	10
4	9	14	19	5	10	15	1	6	11
5	10	15	1	6	11	16	2	7	12
6	11	16	2	7	12	17	3	8	13
7	12	17	3	8	13	18	4	9	14
8	13	18	4	9	14	19	5	10	15
9	14	19	5	10	15	1	6	11	16
10	15	1	6	11	16	2	7	12	17
11	16	2	7	12	17	3	8	13	18
12	17	3	8	13	18	4	9	14	19
13	18	4	9	14	19	5	10	15	1

A

Deſcription and Uſe

Of the Perpetual

ALMANACK;

Conſiſting of

Nine Concentrick Circles, *and a* Square Almanack *in the midſt. Shewing the* Day *of the* Month *for Ever*, &c.

THe three outermoſt Circles ſhews the years of our Lord, the Dominical Letters and Cycles of he Sun; from the Year 1686 unto the Year 1713. nd may by Repetition be continued (*Sine Fine*) by alling 1686. 1714 and 1687. 1715 and ſo on.

Theſe

Theſe three Circles relate to the Motion of the Sun.

The three next relates to the Motion of the Moon, and ſhews the Year of our Lord, Epact and Golden Number, from the year 1686 unto 1704, and may be continued in the ſame manner as the three other Circles before deſcribed.

The three innermoſt Circles ſhews the full Sea at *London Bridge*, the Southing of the Moon, and the days of her age after either of the Quarters, as may appear by Inſpection upon the Almanack it ſelf.

The Uſe of the Circles.

I ſhall give one Example of each.

In the outermoſt Circles you will find that under the year 1701 the Dominical Letter is E, and the Cycle of the Sun is 2.

In the three middlemoſt Circles you will find for the ſame year 1701 the Epact to be 1, and the Golden Number 11.

In the three next Circles you will find, that on the fourth day of the Moons age (in the innermoſt Circle) and in the middlemoſt Circle is ſhewed, that the Moon comes to South at 15 min. paſt 3 of the clock, and in the next Circle without, that it is full Sea

Sea at *London* Bridge at 24 minutes paſt 5 of the clock.

Within theſe Circles is drawn a Square Almanack, conſiſting of 7 Columns and 8 Rows.

The uppermoſt Row contains each Month in the Year, expreſt with their particular names.

The ſecond ſhews the ſeven Dominical Letters, the five next Rows ſhews the particular Days of each Month.

The laſt ſhews the Week-days that any day of the month falls on; as ſhall be ſet forth in the Uſe.

The Uſe of the Square Almanack.

WHich will be made plain in theſe two following Examples.

For the Year 1688 and 1701 you may find (among the Circles that the year 1688 is Leap-year, and the Dominical Letters A G; the firſt of which ſerves from *New-years-day* to the 25 of *February*, which is (St. *Matthias-day*;) the latter ſerves from thence to the years end.

A being the Sunday Letter for *January* and *February*, ſeek that in the ſecond row, and in the upper row you will find *January*, and in the ſame column you will find the figures 7, 14, 21, 28, and at the bottom

bottom *Saturday*, which ſhews that all thoſe days are *Saturdays* that Month, and conſequently that *Sunday* was the Firſt day of the Month.

Now for *February*, ſeek for the Month in the upper row, and in that column you will find 4, 11, 18, 25, which are all *Saturdays*; then counting either backward or forward, you will find the Month began on a *Wedneſday*. Now in *March*, G comes to be the *Sunday* Letter for the remaining part of the year; then ſeek for *March* in the upper row, and in that column you will find 4, 11, 18, 25, which are all *Sundays*; ſo then telling forward or backward, by calling 4 *Sunday*, 3 *Saturday*, 2 *Friday*, and 1 *Thurſday*; which denotes that *Thurſday* began the Month.

(And here Note, that for each Month after March) if you ſeek the Month in the upper row, and in their reſpective columns, under thoſe days will be all *Sundays*. As for Inſtance, under *Auguſt* you will find 5, 12, 19, 26, which are all *Sundays* for that Month, and under each of the other Months for that year; ſo that *Sunday* may be termed the *Key-day* for that year.)

Now when the year hath but one Dominical Let. (this is more eaſily performed) as for Example, in the year 1701 the Dominical Letter is E, which if you ſeek in the ſecond row, and at the bottom of that column you will find *Tueſday* (which is the *Key-day* for all that year;) ſo that the columns under the Titles of each Month are all *Tueſdays* for that year, and may be reckoned forward or backward to find what Week-day began the Month, as was ſhewed before.

The Use of the other Three Circles.

To find the Southing of the Moon, and High Water at London-Bridge.

The Moons Age being known, to find the Moons Southing and the time of High Water at London-Bridge.

Example.

Suppoſe the Moon were 6 days old, ſeek her Age in the innermoſt *Circle*, and right againſt it in the next *Circle* you will find that the Moon comes to *South* at 53 minutes paſt 4 of the Clock; and in the next *Circle* you will find the time of High Water at *London-Bridge* to be 30 minutes paſt 6 of the Clock.

But if you would know the time of High Water at any other place, then you muſt add the time of flowing (at Full and Change) to the Moons Southing, and that will be the time of High Water at that place; as at *Queenborough* and *Southampton* it Flows 48 minutes paſt 12 of the Clock at Full and Change, which 48 minutes being added to the Moons Southing, will give the time of High-Water there.

But in this preceding Operation there is neceſſity that the Moons Age ſhould be firſt known, which may at all times be known by this following Rule.

A Rule to find the Age of the Moon at any time.

Add the day of the Month and the Months from *March*, and the Epact, into one Sum, which Sum is always the Moons Age if it be under 30, but if it exceed 30, then you muſt take 30 from it, and the Remainer is the Moons Age, that is, when the Month hath 31 days: but if the Month hath leſs than 31, then ſubſtract 29, and the Remainer is the Moons Age.

Example.

On the 5th of November 1685, *the Moons Age is required.*

For the Month put down	9
For the day of the Month	5
The Epact that Year is	4
Which being added together is	19

the Age of the Moon that day.

But if this Number had exceeded 30, then you ſhould ſubſtract 29 from it, and the Remainer would be the Moons Age.

To find the Moveable Feaſts for ever.

Firſt find the Age of the Moon in *January*, and becauſe the Month hath 31 days, the Moon changeth on the 30 day of her Age.

From

From that day reckon 29 days more for the day of the ſecond Change in *February*.

And then the next Sunday after her Change is *Shrove Sunday*, and that day Seven Weeks is *Eaſter Day*, upon which all the *Moveable Feaſts* depends.

And by this *Almanack* you may find the *Fixed Feaſts*, what day of the Week they fall upon: only alter the day of the Week every Year, although they always fall upon the ſame day of the Month, ſuch as *Candlemaſs day*, *Michaelmaſs*, and *Chriſtmaſs Day*, and the like.

Therefore knowing already what day of the Month they always fall upon, this *Almanack* will inform you what day of the Week they fall on in any Year

Chriſtmaſs Day is always the 25 of *December*, and I find by the *Almanack* that *Chriſtmaſs Day* falls upon a Friday in the Year 1685.

And *Michaelmaſs Day* being the 29*th* of *September* to fall on a *Tueſday* the ſame Year.

And *Candlemaſs Day* being the 2*d*. of *February* on a *Monday*.

By the ſame Rule you may find the Day of the Week that any other Fixed Day falls upon for time paſt, preſent, and to come.

The

The Use of a Perpetual Almanack to find the Day of the Month for ever for Time past, present, and to come.

THe *Almanack* is Printed on one ſingle Page. The Foundation being contained in this ſhort Diſtich,

At *Dover* dwells *George Brown* Eſq;
Good *Chriſtopher Finch*, and *David Fryer*,

Which Diſtich is placed on the upper part of the *Almanack*, with the reſpective Months anſwering each word.

The meaning of the words are only this, the firſt denotes the Letter that begins each Month in the Year (as you may ſee in any *Almanack*) as A always begins *January*, and D *February*, and E *March*, and G *April*, and ſo of the reſt as is expreſs'd in the Diſtich, At for *January*, *Dover* for *February*, and *Dwells* for *March*, and ſo of the reſt.

Under the Diſtich are deſcribed ſeveral Squares, in which are inſerted the *Dominical Letters* for any time paſt, preſent, and to come, in order for finding the Day of the Month.

Under the Table of Squares you have other ſmall Tables for finding the Moons Southing, the time of High Water at *London Bridge*, or elſewhere; the day of her Age being given, and alſo for finding the hour of the Night by the Shadow of the Moon upon a *Sun Dial*. The Uſes follow.

The

To find the Day of the Month at any time.

For the finding of the Day of the Month, the *Dominical Letter* for that year is to be firſt known; therefore the Figures in the Squares will inform you what it is for the Year propoſed.

Example, The firſt Sunday in *June* in the Year 1686, it is required to know what day of the Month, it is. Therefore look amongſt the Figures of the *Leap Years* for the *Leap Year* (preceding the Year propoſed, which is the Year 1684, and you will find at the head of the Table over the Year 84, that the *Dominical Letters* are F E; now becauſe the Year 86 is two years paſt the *Leap Year*, look to the top of the next Colume D 1, for the firſt Year after *Leap Year*, which is 85. and C 2, which ſhews that C is the *Dominical Letter* for the ſecond Year after *Leap Year*, which is 1686; now by the Diſtich you will find that *June* begins with E, therefore from the Letter E count on (according to the Natural order of the Alphabet) from E to C, which is Sunday, ſaying E 1, F 2, G 3, A 4, B 5, C 6, which ſhews that Sunday is the 6*th* day of *June* in the Year 1686; or thus, ſay C Sunday, D Monday, and E Tueſday, which ſhews that the Month begins on a Tueſday. Then if you ſlip your Eye down to the Table on the bottom of the *Almanack* on your Right Hand, the firſt Row, where you will find 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, you may call them all Tueſdays, and the next Row Wedneſdays, and the next Thurſdays, and ſo forward to the loweſt Row, which are all Mondays.

To

To find the Moons Southing any day of her Age, and the time of High Water at London-Bridge.

The Titles over the Heads of the Tables will ſhew you the Nature of each Column

Suppoſe the Moon to be 5 days old ſeek her Age in the Column of her Age, and right againſt it in the next Column (under the Title of the Moons Southing) you will find 4, which ſhews that the Moon comes to the South at 4 of the Clock; and right againſt her Age in the firſt Column on the left hand, you find 7, the time of High Water at *London-Bridge*.

But if the time of High Water were required at another Port, then you muſt add the time of Flowing of that Port to the Moons Southing, which will ſhew the time of High Water at that *Port*.

To find the Quantity of the Moons Shining and her Riſing, and Setting any day of her Age.

To know how long the Moon Shineth, enter the Column of the Moons Age, and againſt it (in the Column of her Shining) you have the time of her Shining: which all the time of her Increaſe being added to the Hour of the Suns Riſing upon any day required, gives the time of her Riſing, but if added to the time of the Suns Setting, gives the time of her Setting; but after the Full ſubſtract the time of her Shining from the Suns Riſing, and it gives the time of her Riſing, and then the ſame from the Suns Setting, and it gives the time of her Setting.

CHAP. III.

Shewing the Use of the Table for finding of the Prime *or* Golden-Number *for ever.*

THE Even Hundreds are to be sought for at the top of the Table, and the odd years on the side; and when the year sought consists of Hundreds and Odd Years, then the Angle of meeting, shews the *Prime* or *Golden Number* for the year sought.

1 Example.

To find the *Prime* or *Golden Number* for the Year 1600, which Number, look for at the top of the Table, and just under, you will see 5, which is the *Prime* for that Year.

2 Example.

To find the *Prime* or *Golden Number* for 1688, Seek for 1600 on the top of the *Table*, and the odd year 88 on the side, and in the common Angle of meeting, you will find 17, the *Prime* for that Year.

CHAP. IV.

Shewing the Uſe of the Table, that ſhews the Dominical Letter *from the Firſt Year of our Lord, to the Year* 4100, *and may be contained for ever.*

THe Even Hundreds are to be found on the top of the Table, having their *Dominical Letters* over them, and are all *Leap Years*, as 700, 1400, 2100 and 2800, have *D. C.* for their *Dominical Letters.*

The Odd Years above the Hundreds are to be found on the ſide, as 28, 56 and 84 have, *D. C.* for their *Dominical Letters*: And the Years 1, 29, 57, 85, have *B* for their *Dominical Letters*, &c.

To find the *Dominical Letter* for thoſe Years that are for Even Hundreds and Odd Years.

You muſt ſeek the Even Hundreds on the top, and the Odd Years by the ſide, and in the Angle of meeting, you will find the *Dominical Letter* or *Letters*, anſwering to ſuch Years.

Example.

In the Year 1688, ſeek 1600 on the top, and 88 on the ſide, and in the Angle of meeting, you will find *A. G.* the two *Dominical Letters* for that Year; the firſt of which, ſerves from the beginning of the Year to the 25th of *February*, which is St. *Matthias day*, and the latter to the end of the Year.

CHAP.

A Table shewing the Dominical Letter from the first year of our Lord to the year 4100 & may be continued for ever

P Sr. S. Moreland				000 700 1400 2100 2800 3500	100 800 1500 2200 2900 3600	200 900 1600 2300 3000 3700	300 1000 1700 2400 3100 3800	400 1100 1800 2500 3200 3900	500 1200 1900 2600 3300 4000	600 1300 2000 2700 3400 4100
0	28	56	84	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB
1	29	57	85	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
2	30	58	86	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
3	31	59	87	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
4	32	60	88	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED
5	33	61	89	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
6	34	62	90	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
7	35	63	91	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
8	36	64	92	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF
9	37	65	93	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
10	38	66	94	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
11	39	67	95	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
12	40	68	96	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA
13	41	69	97	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
14	42	70	98	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
15	43	71	99	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
16	44	72		ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC
17	45	73		C	D	E	F	G	A	B
18	46	74		B	C	D	E	F	G	A
19	47	75		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
20	48	76		GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE
21	49	77		E	F	G	A	B	C	D
22	50	78		D	E	F	G	A	B	C
23	51	79		C	D	E	F	G	A	B
24	52	80		BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG
25	53	81		G	A	B	C	D	E	F
26	54	82		F	G	A	B	C	D	E
27	55	83		E	F	G	A	B	C	D

A Table
Shewing By the help of ye Dominical Letter what day of the week any Month of the year begins for ever

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Ian 31	Sund:	Satur:	Fryd:	Thur:	Wedn:	Tues:	Mun:
Feb 28	Wedn:	Tues:	Mun:	Sund:	Satu:	Fryd:	Thur:
Mar 31	Wedn:	Tues:	Mun:	Sund:	Satu:	Fryd:	Thur:
Apr 30	Satu:	Fryd:	Thur:	Wedn:	Tues:	Mun:	Sund:
May 31	Mun:	Sund:	Satu:	Fryd:	Thur:	Wedn:	Tues:
Iun 30	Thur:	Wedn:	Tues:	Mun	Sund:	Satu	Fryd:
Iuly 31	Satu:	Fryd:	Thur:	Wedn	Tues:	Mun:	Sund:
Aug 31	Tues:	Mun:	Sund:	Satu:	Fryd:	Thur:	Wedn
Sep 30	Fryd	Thur:	Wedn:	Tues.	Mun:	Sund:	Satu
Oct 31	Sund:	Satu:	Fryd:	Thur:	Wedn	Tues.	Mun.
Nov 30	Wedn	Tues:	Mun:	Sund	Satu:	Fryd	Thur.
Dec 31	Fryd:	Thur	Wedn:	Tues.	Mun.	Sund	Satu.

The Seven Varieties of the Days of the Week for finding the day of the Month

Sund:					
Sundays	1	8	15	22	29
Mundays	2	9	16	23	30
Tuesdays	3	10	17	24	31
Wednsda.	4	11	18	25	
Thursday	5	12	19	26	
Frydays	6	13	20	27	
Saturday	7	14	21	28	

Mund:					
Mundays	1	8	15	22	29
Tuesdays	2	9	16	23	30
Wednsdays	3	10	17	24	31
Thursdays	4	11	18	25	
Frydays	5	12	19	26	
Saturday	6	13	20	27	
Sundays	7	14	21	28	

Tuesd					
Tuesdays	1	8	15	22	29
Wednsdays	2	9	16	23	30
Thursday	3	10	17	24	31
Frydays	4	11	18	25	
Saturday	5	12	19	26	
Sundays	6	13	20	27	
Mundays	7	14	21	28	

Wednsd					
Wednsdays	1	8	15	22	29
Thursdays	2	9	16	23	30
Frydays	3	10	17	24	31
Saturday	4	11	18	25	
Sundays	5	12	19	26	
Mundays	6	13	20	27	
Tuesdays	7	14	21	28	

Thursd					
Thursdays	1	8	15	22	29
Frydays	2	9	16	23	30
Saturday	3	10	17	24	31
Sundays	4	11	18	25	
Mundays	5	12	19	26	
Tuesdays	6	13	20	27	
Wednsday	7	14	21	28	

Fryd:					
Frydays	1	8	15	22	29
Saturday	2	9	16	23	30
Sundays	3	10	17	24	31
Mundays	4	11	18	25	
Tuesdays	5	12	19	26	
Wednsday	6	13	20	27	
Thursday	7	14	21	28	

Satur:					
Saturdays	1	8	15	22	29
Sundays	2	9	16	23	30
Mundays	3	10	17	24	31
Tuesdays	4	11	18	25	
Wednsday	5	12	19	26	
Thursday	6	13	20	27	
Frydays	7	14	21	28	

CHAP. V.

Shewing the Use *of the* Table, *by the help of the* Dominical Letter, *to know what Day of the Week any Month of the Year begins, for ever.*

HAving by the laſt Table found the *Dominical Letter* for any Year you deſire: This Table will ſhew you what day of the Week each Month begins withal, every day throughout the Year.

The Dominical Letters are placed at the top of the Table.

Therefore you muſt look the *Dominical Letter* or *Letters* on the top of the Table, then ſeek the month you deſire in the firſt Column, and in the Angle of meeting, you will find the *Letter* or *Letters* for the Year propoſed.

Example.

If it be required to know what Week Day, begins the Month of *May* 1687, the *Dominical Letter* for that Year is *B*.

Therefore under *B* in this *Table*, and right againſt *May* in the Angle of Meeting, you will find *Sunday* the firſt day of *May*.

And in the Year 1688, which is *Leap Year*, you

will find the *Dominical Letters* to be *A. G.* And it is then required, what day of the week *February* begins withal, You muſt therefore look in the *Column* under *A.* the firſt of the *Dominical Letters*, and in the Angle of meeting, you will find *Monday*, which begins *February* that year: And note that this firſt *Letter* ſerves only till the 25th of *February*, and the other *Letter G* ſerves all the Year after; ſo by the former *Rule*, you will find that *May* begins on a *Tueſday*, looking under G right againſt the month of *May*.

CHAP. VI.

Shewing the Uſe *of the* Table, *that ſhews the* Seven Varieties *of the* Days *of the* Week, *for finding the* Day *of the* Month, *by the laſt* Table.

HAving by the two former *Tables* found what Day of the Week the Month begins; This *Table* readily ſhews the Day of the Month.

Example.

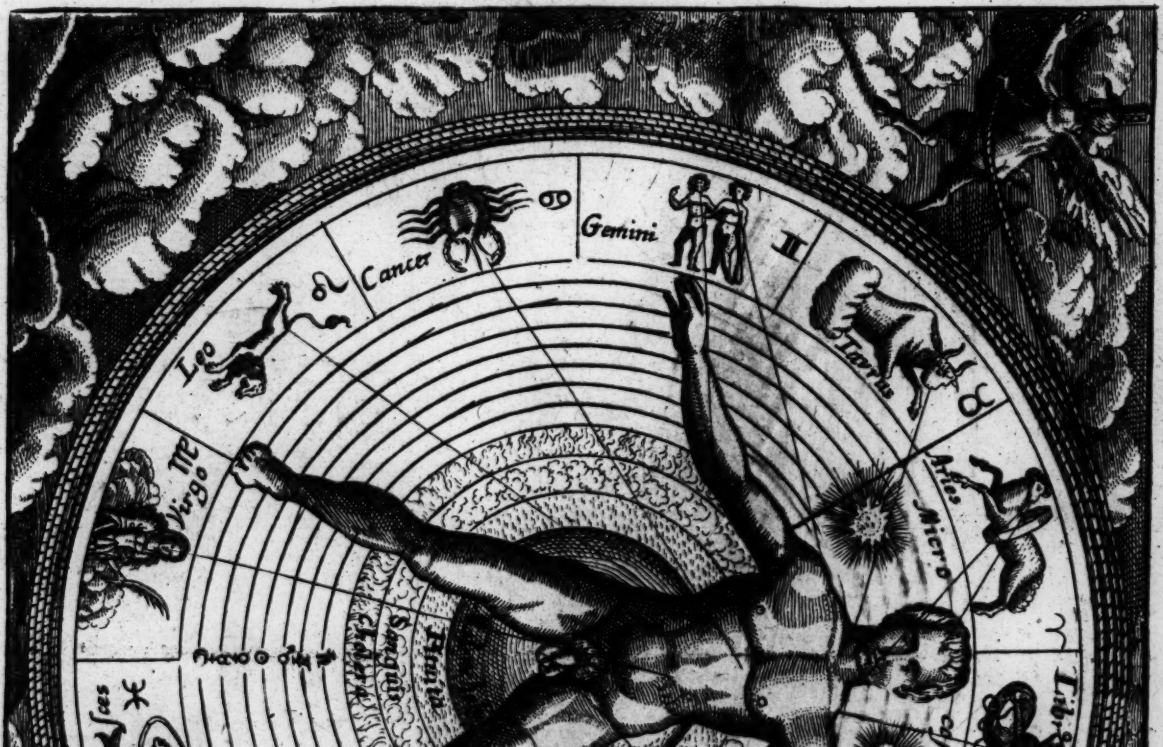
The firſt of *May* 1687, falls on *Sunday*; and I would know what Day of the Month the third *Wedneſday* is in that Month?

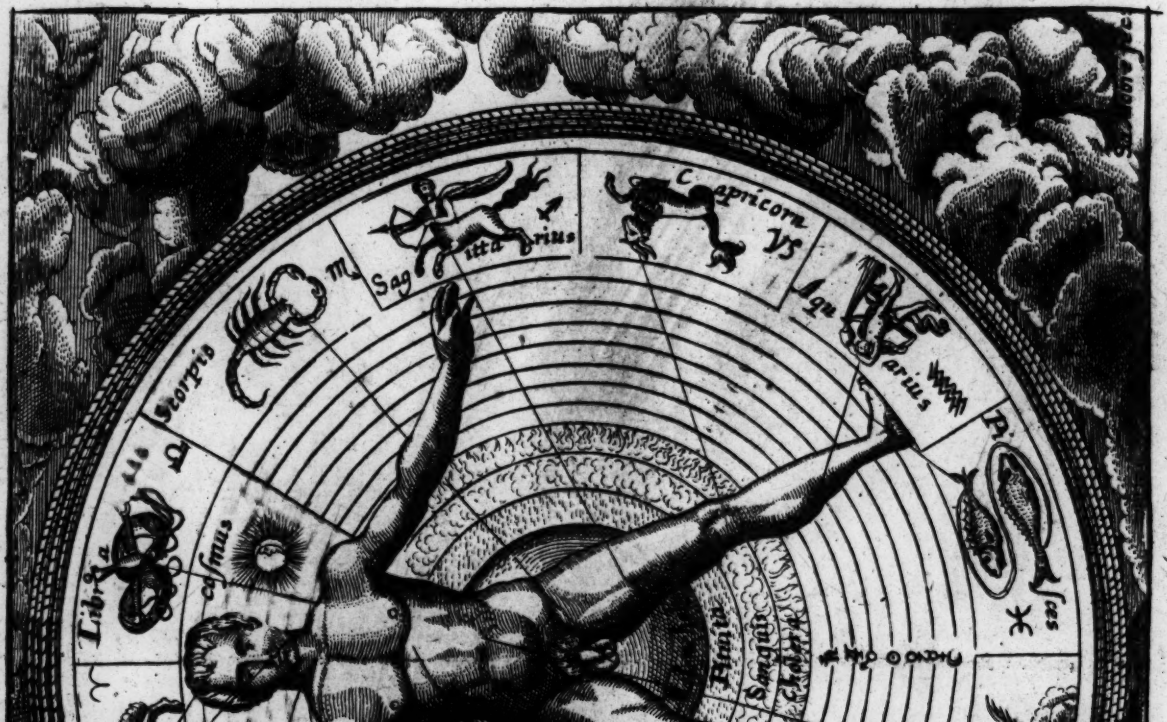
I ſeek for the Square in this *Table* that begins with *Sunday*, and in that Square look for *Wedneſday*, and againſt

	G: Num	D: of ye Mo	A Table *for the ready finding what Sig* *And what part of Mans b*															
Febr: Nov:	3	1	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
March		2	1	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13
	14	3	2	1	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Decemb:	6	4	3	2	1	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15
		5	4	3	2	1	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Aprill	17	6	5	4	3	2	1	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17
	9	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18
May	1	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19
		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20
	12	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	27	26	25	24	23	22	21
	4	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	27	26	25	24	23	22
Iune		12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	27	26	25	24	23
	15	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	27	26	25	24
Iuly	7	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	27	26	25
		15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	27	26
	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	27
	10	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
August	2	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
		19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
	13	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
	5	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
Septemb		22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6
	16	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
Ian: Oct	8	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
		25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
	19	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10
	11	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11

what Sign *the* Moon *is in or shall be for ever.*
t of Mans body every Sign *doth govern.*

6	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	♈ Head & Face
7	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	
8	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	♉ Neck & Throat
9	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	
0	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	♊ Arms shoulders and hands
1	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	
2	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	♋ Breast and Stomack
3	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	
4	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	
5	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	♌ Heart and Back
6	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	
7	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	♍ Bowels and Belly
[illegible]	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	
2	I	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	♎ Reyns and Loynes
3	2	I	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	
4	3	2	I	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	♏ Secrets
5	4	3	2	I	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	
6	5	4	3	2	I	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	
7	6	5	4	3	2	I	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	♐ Thighs
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	I	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	I	27	26	25	24	23	22	♑ Knees
0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	I	27	26	25	24	23	
1	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	I	27	26	25	24	♒ Leggs
2	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	I	27	26	25	
3	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	I	27	26	♓ Feet
4	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	I	27	
5	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	I	


Cancer
Gemini
Leo
Virgo
Libra
Aries
Micro


Sagittarius
Capricornus
Aquarius
Pisces
Scorpius
Libra
Virgo
Leo
Cancer
Gemini
Taurus
Aries

againſt it I find 4, 11, 18, 25, which are all the *Wedneſdays* in that Month, the third anſwereth the Queſtion, being the 18*th.* day.

The Excellency of theſe Tables *may be Illuſtrated by theſe two following Examples.*

Example 1.

Suppoſe ſuch a Man was Born, or ſuch an Action done, or ſuch a Letter was written the Tenth of *May*, 1610, and it is demanded what Day of the *Week* it was? Firſt I find the *Dominical Letter* to be *G*, and by one of the other *Tables* I find that *May* that Year began of a *Tueſday*, and by this laſt Table, that the 10th day was on a *Thurſday* that Month; and ſo may any other Day of a Week of any other Month of any other Year paſt or to come, be known.

Example 2.

Suppoſe ſuch a Man was Born or ſuch an Action done, or ſuch a Letter written upon the 26th of *December*, 1632, having found by the foregoing Directions that *December* that year began of a *Saturday*, I find that the 26th day was on *Thurſday*; the *Dominical* Letters for that year being *A G*.

CHAP. VII.

Shewing the Uſe of the Annexed Table for finding what Sign the Moon is in, and what part of Mans Body every Sign doth govern.

1. SEek the name of the Month in which the Queſtion is required (in the firſt column of the Margent on the left hand) then guiding your eye (in

(in the ſame row) to the figure (1) in the Table, and in that column find the Day of the Month given, which you will find either above or below the (1)

2. Having found the Day of the Month in that column, guide your eye back to the Number in the left hand Margine, under the title (*Day of the Month*) Which number bear in your memory.

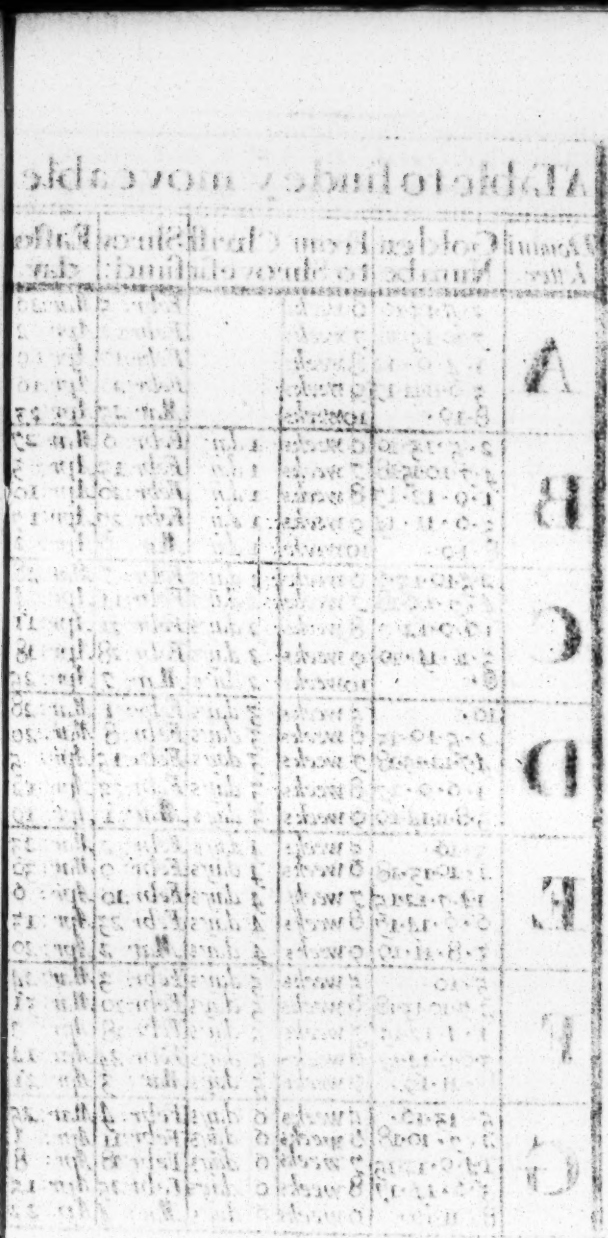
3 Seek for the Prime or Golden Number (for the year given) in the column of the left Margine under the title Golden Number, and from that guide your eye to (1) in the Table. And in that column ſeek for your Number that you bore in memory, which you will find either upward or downward (in the ſame column) and againſt it in the Margin on the right hand (among the Signs) you will find what Sign the Moon is in, and what part of the Body it governs.

Example.

The 12th day of *May*, 1688, I deſire to know what Sign the Moon is in, *&c.*

You will find in the Table of Primes, that the Prime or Golden Number for that year is 17. and find *May* in the Margin on the left hand; then direct your eye from thence (in the ſame row) to (1) in the Table, and in that column ſeek the Day of the Month (which you will find under the (1) in the Table;) from thence bring your eye back to the left hand Margine to the (column of Days of the Month) which you will find 19, which Number bear in your memory.

Then



A Table to find ey moveable

Domini letter.	Golden Numbe	From Christ to Shrovesu		Shrov sund:	Easter day.
A	2·5·13·16	6 weeks		Febr: 5	Mar: 26
	7·10·15·18	7 weeks		Febr 12	Apr: 2
	1·4·9·12	8 weeks		Febr: 19	Apr: 9
	3·6·11·14·17	9 weeks		Febr: 26	Apr: 16
	8·19·	10 weeks		Mar: 25	Apr: 23
B	2·5·13·16	6 weeks	1 day	Febr: 6	Mar: 27
	4·7·10·15·18	7 weeks	1 day	Febr: 13	Apr: 3
	1·9·12·17	8 weeks	1 day	Febr: 20	Apr: 10
	3·6·11·14	9 weeks	1 day	Febr: 27	Apr: 17
	8·19·	10 weeks	1 day	Mar: 6	Apr: 2
C	2·5·10·13·0	6 weeks	2 days	Febr: 7	Mar: 28
	4·7·15·18	7 weeks	2 days	Febr: 14	Apr: 4
	1·6·9·12·17	8 weeks	2 days	Febr: 21	Apr: 11
	3·11·14·19	9 weeks	2 days	Febr: 28	Apr: 18
	8·	10 weeks	2 days	Mar: 7	Apr: 25
D	16·	5 weeks	3 days	Febr: 1	Mar: 28
	2·5·10·13	6 weeks	3 days	Febr: 8	Mar: 29
	4·7·12·15·18	7 weeks	3 days	Febr: 15	Apr: 5
	1·6·9·17	8 weeks	3 days	Febr: 22	Apr: 12
	3·8·11·14·19	9 weeks	3 days	Mar: 1	Apr: 19
E	5·16·	5 weeks	4 days	Febr: 2	Mar: 23
	2·10·13·18	6 weeks	4 days	Febr: 9	Mar: 30
	1·4·7·12·15	7 weeks	4 days	Febr: 16	Apr: 6
	6·9·14·17	8 weeks	4 days	Febr 23	Apr: 13
	3·8·11·19	9 weeks	4 days	Mar: 2	Apr: 20
F	5·16·	5 weeks	5 days	Febr: 3	Mar: 24
	2·7·10·13·18	6 weeks	5 days	Febr: 10	Mar: 31
	1·4·12·15	7 weeks	5 days	Febr: 18	Apr: 7
	3·6·9·14·17	8 weeks	5 days	Febr: 24	Apr: 14
	8·11·19·	9 weeks	5 days	Mar: 3	Apr: 21
G	5·13·16·	5 weeks	6 days	Febr: 4	Mar: 25
	2·7·10·18	6 weeks	6 days	Febr: 11	Apr: 1
	1·4·9·12·15	7 weeks	6 days	Febr: 18	Apr: 8
	3·6·14·17	8 weeks	6 days	Febr: 25	Apr: 15
	8·11·19·	9 weeks	6 days	Mar: 4	Apr: 22

Feasts for ever. by the Dominical letter and Golden Number.

Easter day.	Roga: Sund:	Asensi: day.	Whit Sund:	Trinity Sund:	Advent Sund:
Mar: 26	Apr: 30	May 4	May 14	May 21	Dec: 3
Apr: 2	May 7	May 11	May 21	May 28	Dec: 3
Apr: 9	May 14	May 18	May 28	June 4	Dec: 3
Apr: 16	May 21	May 25	June 4	June 11	Dec: 3
Apr: 23	May 28	June 1	June 11	June 18	Dec: 3
Mar: 27	May 1	May 5	May 15	May 22	Nov: 27
Apr: 3	May 8	May 12	May 22	May 29	Nov: 27
Apr: 10	May 15	May 19	May 29	June 5	Nov: 27
Apr: 17	May 22	May 26	June 5	June 12	Nov: 27
Apr: 2	May 29	June 2	June 12	June 19	Nov: 27
Mar: 28	May 2	May 6	May 16	May 23	Nov: 28
Apr: 4	May 9	May 13	May 23	May 30	Nov: 28
Apr: 11	May 16	May 20	May 30	June 6	Nov: 28
Apr: 18	May 23	May 27	June 6	June 13	Nov: 28
Apr: 25	May 30	June 3	June 13	June 20	Nov: 28
Mar: 28	Apr: 26	Apr: 30	May 10	May 17	Nov: 29
Mar: 29	May 3	May 7	May 17	May 24	Nov: 29
Apr: 5	May 10	May 14	May 24	May 31	Nov: 29
Apr: 12	May 17	May 21	May 31	June 7	Nov: 29
Apr: 19	May 24	May 28	June 7	June 14	Nov: 29
Mar: 23	Apr: 27	May 1	May 11	May 18	Nov: 30
Mar: 30	May 4	May 8	May 18	May 25	Nov: 30
Apr: 6	May 11	May 15	May 25	June 1	Nov: 30
Apr: 13	May 18	May 22	May 1	June 8	Nov: 30
Apr: 20	May 25	May 29	June 8	June 15	Nov: 30
Mar: 24	Apr: 28	May 2	May 12	May 19	Dec: 1
Mar: 31	May 5	May 9	May 19	May 26	Dec: 1
Apr: 7	May 12	May 16	May 26	June 2	Dec: 1
Apr: 14	May 19	May 23	June 2	June 9	Dec: 1
Apr: 21	May 26	May 30	June 9	June 16	Dec: 1
Mar: 25	Apr: 29	May 3	May 13	May 20	Dec: 2
Apr: 1	May 6	May 10	May 20	May 27	Dec: 2
Apr: 8	May 13	May 17	May 27	June 3	Dec: 2
Apr: 15	May 20	May 24	June 3	June 10	Dec: 2
Apr: 22	May 27	May 31	June 10	June 17	Dec: 2

Easter Term hath five Returns { 1 Quind Pasch / 2 Tres Pasch / 3 Mens Pas. / 4 Quind Pas. / 5 Cra. Asc.

A Table of Moveable Termes.

Dom Lett:	Golden Number	Easter Terme begins	Easter Terme Ends	Trinity Terme begins	Trinity Terme Ends
A	2. 5. 13. 16.	Apr: 12	May 8	May 26	Iun: 14
	7. 10. 15. 18.	Apr: 19	May 15	Iun: 2	Iun: 21
	1. 4. 9. 12	Apr: 26	May 22	Iun: 9	Iun: 28
	3. 6. 11. 14. 17	May 3	May 29	Iun: 16	July 5
	8 19	May 10	Iun: 5	Iun: 23	July 12
B	2. 5. 13. 16	Apr: 13	May 9	May 27	Iun: 15
	4. 7. 10. 15. 18	Apr: 20	May 16	Iun: 3	Iun: 22
	1. 9. 12. 17.	Apr: 27	May 23	Iun: 10	Iun: 29
	3. 6. 11. 14.	May 4	May 3	Iun: 17	July 6
	8. 19.	May 11	Iun: 6	Iun: 24	July 13
C	2. 5. 10 15 16	Apr: 14	May 10	May 28	Iun: 16
	4. 7. 15. 18.	Apr: 21	May 17	Iun: 4	Iun: 23
	1. 6. 9. 12. 17	Apr: 28	May 24	Iun: 11	Iun: 30
	3. 11. 14. 19	May 5	May 31	Iun: 18	July 7
	8.	May 12	Iun: 7	Iun: 25	July 14
D	16.	Apr: 8	May 4	May 22	Iun: 10
	2. 5. 10. 13.	Apr: 15	May 11	May 29	Iun: 17
	4. 7. 12. 15. 18	Apr: 22	May 18	Iun: 5	Iun: 24
	1. 6. 9. 17.	Apr: 29	May 25	Iun: 12	July 1
	3. 8. 11. 14. 19	May 6	Iun: 1	Iun: 19	July 8
E	5. 16.	Apr: 9	May 5	May 27	Iun: 11
	2. 10. 13. 18	Apr: 16	May 12	May 30	Iun: 18
	1. 4 7. 12. 15	Apr: 23	May 19	Iun: 6	Iun: 25
	6. 9. 14. 17	Apr: 30	May 26	Iun 13	July 2
	3. 8. 11. 19	May 7	Iun: 2	Iun: 20	July 9
F	5. 16.	Apr: 10	May 6	May 24	Iun: 12
	2. 7. 10. 13. 18	Apr: 17	May 13	May 31	Iun: 19
	1. 4. 12, 15	Apr: 24	May 20	Iun: 7	Iun: 26
	3. 6. 9. 14. 17	May 1	May 27	Iun: 14	July 3
	8. 11. 19.	May 8	Iun: 3	Iun: 21	July 10
G	5. 13. 16.	Apr: 11	May 7	May 25	Iun: 13
	2. 7. 10. 18.	Apr: 18	May 14	Iun: 1	Iun: 20
	1. 4. 9. 12. 15.	Apr: 25	May 21	Iun: 8	Iun: 27
	3. 6. 11. 12	May 2	May 28	Iun: 15	July 4
	8. 11. 19.	May 9	Iun: 4	Iun: 22	July 11

Trinity Term hath four Returns, viz { 1 Cra. Trin / 2 Oct Trin / 3 Quind Trin. / 4 Tres Trin.

Which *Dominical Letter* ſeek in the firſt column; and in the ſecond column, in the Square adjoyning thereto, ſeek the *Prime* 16, which you will find in the upper row of the Square, and in the next column you will find 6 Weeks to be between *Chriſtmas* and *Shrove-Sunday*, and that *Shrove-Sunday* falls on the ſixth of *February*, and *Eaſter-Day* to be on the 2d of *April*, *Rogation-Sunday* to be on the firſt of *May*, *Aſcenſion-Day* to be on the fifth of *May*, *Whitſunday* to be on the 15th of *May*, *Trinity-Sunday* to be on the 22d of *May*, and *Advent-Sunday* to be on the 27th of *November*.

The Uſe of the Table of Moveable Terms.

THis Table is to be uſed in the ſame manner as the laſt, by knowing the *Dominical Letter* and *Prime* for the year propoſed.

Example.

In the Year 1687, the *Dominical Letter* is *B*, and the *Prime* 16. Therefore find *B* in the ſecond column of this Table, and the *Prime* in the adjoyning Square, where you will find 16 in the upper row, in the ſame row in a ſtreight line to the right hand, you will find *Eaſter* Term begins the 13th of *April*, and ends *May* the 9th; and that *Trinity* Term begins *May* the 27th; and ends *June* the 15th. *On the ſides of the Table you will find the return.*

The

The fixed TERMS.

Hillary *Term begins* Jan. 23. *ends* Feb. 12. *and hath* 4 *Returns*, viz.

1 *Octab Hil. Jan* 20 | 3 *Craſt. Pur. Feb.* 8.
2 *Quind. Hil. Jan.* 29 | 4 *Octab. Pur. Feb* 10.

Michaelmaſs *Term begins* Octob. 23. *ends* Nov. 28. *and hath* 6 *Returns.*

1 *Treſ. Mich Oct.* 21 | 4 *Craſt. Mar. Nov.* 11
2 *Menſ. Mich. Oct.* 29 | 5 *Oct. Mar. Nov.* 18
3 *Craſt. An. Nov.* 4 | 6 *Quin. Mar. Nov.* 27

A Table of Fixed Feaſts *and Remarkable* Days *to be obſerved in the Church of* England.

Circumciſion *or* New-Years-Day	Jan. 1
Epiphany, *or* Twelfth-Day	Jan. 6
Converſion *of St.* Paul	Jan. 25
Martyrdom *of King* Charles I.	Jan. 30
Purificat. *of the* Virg. Mary, *or* Candlemaſs day	Feb. 2
St. Mathias (*in Leap years* Feb. 25)	Feb. 24
Lady-Day *or* Annunciation *of the* Virg. Mary.	Mar. 25
St. Mark *Evangeliſt*	April 25
St Philip *and* Jacob *or* May day	May 1
St. Barnabas, *being the longeſt day.*	June 11
Midſummer, *or* St. John Baptiſt	June 24

St. Peter

St. Peter *Apoſtle*	June 2
St. James *Apoſtle*	July 2
St. Bartholomew *Apoſtle*	Aug. 2
St. Matthew *Apoſtle*	Sept. 2
Michaelmaſs *or St.* Michael *the Arch-Angel*	Sept. 2
St. Luke *Evangeliſt*	Octob. 1
St. Simon *and* Jude	Octob. 2
All Saints	Nov.
Powder Treaſon	Nov
St. Andrew *Apoſtle*	Nov. 3
St Thomas *Apoſtle*	Decemb. 2
Chriſtmaſs *or Birth of our Lord*	Decemb 2
St. Steven Proto Martyr	Decemb. 2
St. John *Evangeliſt*	Decemb. 2
Innocents	Decemb. 2

Remarkable Days.

Valentine	Feb. 1
St. George	April 2
Swithin	July 1
Dog days *begin*	July 1
Lammas	Aug.
Dog days *end*	Aug. 2

Short Rules to find the Golden Number, Dominical Letter, Epact, &c. in ſhort Diſtichs.

To know if it be Leap-Year, or what Year paſt?

Divide the Year by 4, *what's left ſhall be*
For Leap-Year 0. *for paſt* 1, 2 *or* 3.

Example

Example.

Anno 1686. Divide only the latter part of this Number, which is 86, by 4, and there remains 2, which ſhews it to be the ſecond Year after *Leap Year.*

To find the Dominical, or Sunday Letter.

Divide the Year, its 4th, and 4 by 7,
Whats left ſubſtract from 7, the Letters given,
A. 1. B. 2. C. 3. D. 4. E. 5. F. 6. G. 7.

Example:

The Year of our Lord	1686
Its fourth	421
To both which add	4

7)2111(31
21
11
7
4

Being divided by 7, the remainder is 4, which being ſubſtracted; for 7 leaves 3, which according to the order of the ſtanding of the Letters, it ſhews it to be C, which is the *Dominical Letter* for that *Year*; but the *Leap Year* hath two *Dominical Letters*: The latter *Letter* found by this Rule, ſerveth from St. *Matthias day* (being every *Leap Year* the 25th of *February*) to the Years end: The former, next following in order from *A* to *G*, and beginning again at *A*, ſerveth from *New Years day* unto St. *Matthias.* To

To find the Golden Number, Cycle of the Sun, and Indiction.

When 1, 9, 3, *to th' Year hath added been,*
Divide by 19, 28, 15.

Example.

To 1686, add 1, which is 1687: divide that by 19, and there remains 15, which is the *Golden Number* for that Year. Again to 1686 add 9, and the sum is 1695; divide by 28, the residue is 15, the Cycle of the Sun for that Year. Lastly, To 1686 add 3, the sum is 1689, which being divided by 15, the remainer is 9, which is the Indiction for the same Year.

The Prime and Golden Number being given, to find the Epact.

Divide by 3, *for each one left add* 10,
30 *reject*; *the Prime makes Epact then.*

Example.

Anno 1686, the *Golden Number* is 15, which divided by 3, and there remains 0; therefore ten times 0 is 0, which added to 15, is the Epact for the Year 1686.

By the 19 *Epacts, to find the day of* Easter-*Limit from the beginning of* March *inclusively.*

The Epacts take from 47 *but two,*
The greatest take from 77, *'twill do.*

Example.

Anno 1686, the Epact being 15, substract it from 47, there remains 32, which is *Easter* Limit for the same Year; which reckoned from the beginning of *March* inclusively,

inclusively, it will fall on *April* 1st, the Sunday following is *Easter* Sunday.

But when the Epact is 28 or 29, it must be substracted from 77, that so the Limit may remain, and the next following Sunday after the Limit is always *Easter* Sunday.

Easter *Limit*, *and the Dominical Letter being given*, *to find* Easter *day*.

The Letter more by 4 *from Limit take.*
What's left from neareſt ſevens, ſhall Easter *make.*

Or thus,

Take the Number of the given letter more by 4 from the given Limit, and the reſidue from the greater ſum of ſevens, the laſt remainder added to the Limit (the Sum) or its exceſs above 31, is *Easter day* in *March* or *April*.

Example.

Anno 1686, the letter C, which is 3, more by 4, is 7; which taken from the Limit 32, the reſidue is 25, this taken from the neareſt greater ſums of Sevens in the Limit, *viz.* 32, there remains 3; which added to the Limit 32, the ſum is 35; the exceſs of which above 31, is 4; Therefore the 4th of *April*, *Anno* 1686, is *Easter day*.

For the Days of the Months on which the Sun entereth the 12 *Signs.*

Twice 9, *twice* 10, *four* 12*s*, 11
Then 10, *then* 9, *then* 8 *or* 7.

♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓
Mar.	*Apr.*	*May.*	*Jun.*	*Jul.*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Jan.*	*Feb.*
9.	9.	10.	10.	12.	12.	12.	12.	11.	10.	9.	8.

For the Degree of the Sun's Place on any day.

From the day of the month on which the Suns Place is required, if you may, or elſe from the ſum of that and 30, ſubſtract the day of his entrance into the Sign of that month, the remainder ſhall be the Degree of his place, in that or the next preceding Sign.

Example.

Suppoſe the 5th day of *March* 1686, I would know in what Degree of the Sign the Sun is in: Therefore according to the Rule, put 30 to it, then is it 36; from which if you take 9, the day of the Suns entrance into the Sign of that month, there remains 27, which ſhews the Sun is in 27 degrees, in the Sign preceding, which is ♈.

To find the Age of the Moon, or the Day of Her Change.

Janus 0, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
8, 8, 10, 10, *theſe to the Epact fix.*
Then m (bate 30) to the Month day add,
Or take from it 30, Age or Change is had.

Which is thus explained,

Add to the Epact,

Jan.	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*Apr.*	*May.*	*Jun.*	*Jul.*	*Aug.*	*Sep.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
0.	2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	8.	8.	10.	10.

When the Epact is added to any of theſe Numbers, the ſum if it be leſs than 30, or the Exceſs above 30, if added

added to the day of the given Month (rejecting 30 if need be) gives the Age of the Moon that day; but ſubſtracting from 30, leaves the day of the Change in (or from the beginning of) that Month.

For the day of the Full Moon, add or ſubſtract 15 to or from the day of the Change, gives the Full Moon.

Example.

(I.) *For the* Moons Age, *May 29th* 1686.

To the day of the Month,	29
Add for the month from *March*	3
To which add the Epact for the Year	15
Which makes	47
From which take	30
The Age of the Moon	17

(II) *For the* Change *or* (New Moon.)

In *May* 1686, the Epact is	15
For the Month add	3
Which being added is	18
The Sum (being 18) ſubſtract from	30
The reſidue is	12

The day of the Change *of the* New Moon.

(III.) *For the day of the* Full Moon.

To the day of her Change	12
Add	15
The ſum is	27

The day of the Full Moon *in* May 1686.

To

To find the Hour of the Moons coming to Sout and High-Water at London.

The Moons Age *multiply by* 4, *divide*
By 5 *for* Southing; *add* 3 *for the Tide.*

Example.

Anno 1686, *May* the 29th, The Age of the Moon being 17, from which you muſt ſubſtract 15, and the remainer is 2, which multiply by 4, makes 8, which divide by 5, the Quotient is 1, which is one hour, or one of the Clock, and the remainer after diviſion is 3, which multiplied by 12 is 36, which ſhews that the Moon comes to South at One of the Clock, and 36 Minutes paſt; to which if you add three (for the time of flowing at *London*) it makes Four of the Clock, and 36 Minutes paſt, the time at High-Water at *London* that day; note when the Age of the Moon exceeds 15 days you muſt reject 15, as in the *Example* above.

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